US-PAT-NO: 6342220

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6342220 B1

TITLE: Agonist antibodies

DATE-ISSUED: January 29, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Adams; Camellia W.	Mountain View	CA	N/A	N/A
Carter; Paul J.	San Francisco	CA	N/A	N/A
Fendly; Brian M.	Half Moon Bay	CA	N/A	N/A
Gurney; Austin L.	Belmont	CA	N/A	N/A

APPL-NO: 08/ 918148

DATE FILED: August 25, 1997

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/153.1; 424/133.1 ; 424/135.1 ; 530/387.1 ; 530/388.7

ABSTRACT:

Various forms of c-mpl agonist antibodies are shown to influence the replication, differentiation or maturation of blood cells, especially megakaryocytes and megakaryocyte progenitor cells. Accordingly, these compounds may be used for treatment of thrombocytopenia.

14 Claims, 11 Drawing figures

Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Number of Drawing Sheets: 11

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Other Reference Publication - OREF:

Winton et al., "Prediction of a threshold and optimally effective thrombocytopoietic dose of recombinant human thrombopoietin (rhTPO) in nonhuman
primates based on murine pharmacokinetic data" Experimental Hematology 23(8):879 (1995).

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2002-241337
DERWENT-WEEK: 200237

TITLE: Biologically active composition comprising a chemokine or modified
chemokine polypeptide covalently conjugated to water-soluble polymer, useful
for treating myelosuppression and mobilizing hematopoietic stem cells
PRIORITY-DATA: 2000US-252058P (November 20, 2000) , 2000US-215592P (June 30,
2000)
PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
AU 200216749 A	January 14, 2002	N/A	000	A61K 038/16
WO 200202132 A1	January 10, 2002	E	045	A61K 038/16

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DESCRIPTOR	APPL-NO	APPL-DATE
AU 200216749A	N/A	2002AU-0016749	June 29, 2001
AU 200216749A	Based on	WO 200202132	N/A
WO 200202132A1	N/A	2001WO-US21356	June 29, 2001

INT-CL (IPC): A61K038/16; A61K038/17 ; A61K038/18 ; A61K038/19 ; C07K001/30 ; C07K001/32 ; C07K014/435 ; C07K014/47 ; C07K014/52

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Basic Abstract Text - ABTX:

USE - (I) is useful for treating myelosuppression in a patient, enhancing the
microbicidal activity of phagocytic cells in a subject, mobilizing
hematopoietic stem cells of a subject, and treating chemotherapy- or
irradiation-induced cytopenia in a patient. (I) is also useful for preventing
chemotherapy- or irradiation-induced cytopenia in a patient when administered
to the patient before or during chemotherapy or irradiation. (M2) is useful
for improving the pharmacokinetics (e.g. intravenous or subcutaneous
bioavailability) of GroB-t (truncated form of GroB (CXC chemokine)). (All
claimed). (I) is useful for treating hematopoiesis or lymphatic disorders,
inflammation and cancer, and preferably congenital cytopenias,
chemotherapy-induced cytopenia, e.g. neutropenia, thrombocytopenia or anemia.

US-PAT-NO: 5565358

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5565358 A

TITLE: Enhancer and silencer sequences isolated from the GPIIB promoter

DATE-ISSUED: October 15, 1996

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Marguerie de Rotrou; G erard	Vitry-sur-Seine	N/A	N/A	FR
	Grenogle	N/A	N/A	FR
Uzan; Georges	Gieres	N/A	N/A	FR
Prandini; Marie-H el ene				

APPL-NO: 08/ 317648

DATE FILED: September 30, 1994

PARENT-CASE:

This application is a continuation of application Ser. No. 07/974,600, filed Feb. 22, 1993, abandoned, which was filed as International Application No. PCT/FR92/00596 on Jun. 26, 1992, and published as WO93/00438 on Jan. 7, 1993.

FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:

COUNTRY	APPL-NO	APPL-DATE
FR	91 08039	June 28, 1991

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/320.1; 435/252.3 ; 435/372 ; 435/461 ; 435/69.1 ; 536/23.1 ; 536/23.2 ; 536/23.5 ; 536/24.1

ABSTRACT:

An amplifier sequence and a silencer sequence of the GPIIb promoter are disclosed. The amplifier sequence includes sequence domains (I) and (II), and the silencer sequence includes sequence domain (III). The use of these sequences in genetic engineering is also described.

22 Claims, 3 Drawing figures

Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Number of Drawing Sheets: 3

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Brief Summary Text - BSTX:

This region therefore appears to contain a positive regulatory sequence specific to megakaryocytes. The identification of such regulatory regions is of great practical importance insofar as it makes it possible to envisage modifying the regulation of the genes present in the megakaryocytes or introduced into them by genetic engineering. This makes it possible to obtain valuable models for elucidating the mechanism of thrombopoiesis and of the etiology of thrombosis both in vitro, in cell cultures, and in vivo, for example in transgenic animals. However, it is necessary, in order to be able to use the properties of such regulatory sequences, to know both their location and their mechanism of action.